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FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

East-West Relations

Kennedy-Gromyko Meeting. Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko held a 2-hour exploratory conference at the White House Oct. 6 in an effort to determine whether an acceptable basis could be found for East-West negotiations on Berlin, Germany and other issues.

Gromyko told reporters after the session that the conversation had been "useful," but Mr. Kennedy was reported to have said the results were "zero." State Secy. Dean Rusk and Asst. State Secy. Foy D. Kohler assisted the President at the meeting, and Rusk described the session as "interesting." Gromyko was aided at the conference by Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Vladimir S. Semyonov and Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov.

It was reported that Gromyko opened the session by reading a memo that largely reiterated positions previously enunciated by himself and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. He told reporters he had stressed the "importance the Soviet Union attaches to a peace treaty with East Germany."

It was reported that Gromyko repeated USSR suggestions that Soviet troops join those of the West in policing a "free city" of West Berlin but that he rejected similar Western rights in East Berlin. Gromyko reiterated a Soviet hint that the USSR might extend the year-end deadline it had set for an East German peace treaty. He was reported to have said that if the U.S. accepted the USSR's stand on Berlin, the Soviets might discuss Germany's eastern boundaries and similar issues.

Pres. Kennedy interrupted Gromyko at this point to say: "You have offered to trade us an apple for an orchard. We don't do that in this country."

Gromyko proposed that an East-West agreement should be of limited duration and that a "free city" of West Berlin should have no organic ties with West Germany. Mr. Kennedy was unable to get Gromyko to explain how the USSR planned to fulfill its promises of "access" to West Berlin and "guarantees" of West Berlin's freedom. The President emphatically reiterated the Western determination to defend the right of access and the freedom of the city.

Mr. Kennedy criticized the USSR for continuing Communist aggression and pressure in Laos, especially after he and Khrushchev had agreed at their June meeting in Vienna that Laos should be independent and neutral. He was reported to have suggested that the USSR could demonstrate its good intentions and its ability to negotiate in good faith by coming to a just agreement on Laos. Mr. Kennedy and Gromyko then promised to instruct the U.S. and Soviet representatives in Geneva to make fresh efforts for an accord in their Laos talks.

Following the White House conference, Gromyko flew to London Oct. 9-10 for a discussion Oct. 10 with British Prime Min. Macmillan, who strongly supported the U.S. stand on Berlin. Macmillan warned Gromyko that unilateral Soviet action curbing Western access to West Berlin would involve "grave dangers." Macmillan emphasized the need to negotiate a Berlin settlement but said he saw no basis for negotiations in any of Gromyko's remarks in the U.S. or in London. [See p. 358F1-G2]

Brandt in U.S. West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt flew to New York Oct. 5 for an Oct. 6 ceremony at which Freedom House gave him its Freedom Award for 1961. Accepting the award, Brandt asserted that the Communist wall dividing Berlin was a brazen challenge to the West. "That wall in Berlin must come down," he declared.

Aug. 13, the day the Communists started building the wall, was a "Black Sunday" that marked a turning point in East-West relations, Brandt said. He called it "a day of annexation" on which East German Communist leader Walter Ulbricht "received a green light from Khrushchev and the Warsaw Pact powers, permitting him to occupy East Berlin by military force."

Brandt assured the free world that it need not worry about West Berlin morale. He said: "We shall carry on fully aware that we are the keepers of the torch of freedom."

Pres. Kennedy phoned Brandt Oct. 8 and praised Brandt's speech.

Brandt told West Berliners on flying home Oct. 8 that he was convinced that the U.S. government and people "are fully determined that Berlin shall remain free" and that anybody who underestimated this determination "is playing with fire." [See pp. 335A3, F3, 303C1, 294E1-E2]

U.S. Pacifists in USSR. 31 "peace marchers" from the U.S. and 8 other countries arrived by foot in Moscow Oct. 3 to argue for unilateral disarmament and an end to nuclear tests. The 13 Americans among them included 8 who had started the 10-month walk in San Francisco Dec. 1, 1960. The group, organized by the Committee for Non-Violent Action, walked across the U.S. and then from Western Europe into the USSR. Some members dropped out but new ones joined during the march. The Rev. A. J. Muste, 77, a Presbyterian minister and national chairman of the committee, announced in New York Sept. 21 that he had negotiated an agreement with the USSR to permit the marchers to present their message to Muscovites for 5 days starting Oct. 3.

On arriving at Red Square in Moscow Oct. 3, the walkers were informed that they were forbidden to make speeches in the square. They were permitted to talk to individual Russians and to hand out pacifist pamphlets.

Members of the group debated with Moscow University students in a 31st-floor auditorium of the university Oct. 5, and the students angrily shouted down professors who tried to break up the meeting after about 2 hours. Some of the students learned only from the peace marchers that the USSR had resumed nuclear testing. But the students defended Soviet nuclear policy.

Mrs. Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, wife of Premier Khrushchev, met at tea Oct. 6 with 9 women and one man among the peace marchers. She learned from them how many nuclear tests the USSR had conducted since the moratorium had been ended (17 at that time), but she had known that testing had started. Mrs. Khrushchev defended the Soviet tests and denied that they were harmful to human beings. She said the USSR was "not building any bomb shelters" because "there is no defense in a nuclear war" and "we are not getting ready for war." (Victor Wilson reported in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Oct. 11 that, according to testimony before a U.S.

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy met with Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko, reported no agreement on conditions for East-West negotiations on Berlin; Mayor Brandt visited US, pledged West Berliners' continued resistance.

South Africa censured by UN Assembly for pro-apartheid speech by Foreign Min. Louw.

U.S. pacifists in Moscow, debated peace, A-tests with Soviet students.

Pres. Kennedy ordered study of political campaign financing, urged fallout shelter construction.

N.Y. Yankees won World Series.

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House subcommittee on Russian civilian defense, "shelters are built and ready for the top Soviet officials down to the lowliest muzhik.")

Most of the peace marchers left Moscow for home Oct. 7-9 after being denied permission to demonstrate before the Defense Ministry and after Khrushchev ignored their request for an audience. [See pp. 327B1, 326F3]

British Pacifists Jailed. Bertrand Russell, 89, British philosopher and head of the Committee of 100 (dedicated to "non-violent" demonstrations against nuclear armaments), was sentenced to 7 days in jail by a London magistrate Sept. 12 for refusing to keep the peace. He had declined to say that he would call off "Ban-the-Bomb" sit-down demonstrations scheduled to take place at the Polaris base in Holy Loch Sept. 16 and in Parliament Square in London Sept. 17. He had been accused of inciting the demonstrations. The sentence had been reduced from 2 months on the basis of medical certificates showing Russell to be in delicate health.

Russell's 4th wife, the former Edith Finch, received a 7-day jail sentence at the same time. 3 other committee members were given 2-month sentences, and 27 received one-month sentences.

Russell and his wife were released Sept. 18.

351 pacifists demonstrators were arrested in the Holy Loch sit-down Sept. 16-17, and 1,140 were arrested in Trafalgar Square in London Sept. 17-18. The London demonstration had been prohibited by Scotland Yard Sept. 13, and policemen succeeded in keeping the London demonstrators from Parliament Square. [See p. 178D-G2]

United Nations

A-Ban, Disarmament. The USSR and the Western powers presented preliminary proposals Sept. 27-28 for UN action on disarmament and a nuclear test ban.

A Soviet memo to the UN General Assembly Sept. 27 listed these 8 points as essential for general disarmament and a relaxation of world tensions: (1) freezing of military budgets; (2) renouncing of use of nuclear weapons; (3) abolition of war propaganda; (4) a NATO-Warsaw Treaty non-aggression pact; (5) recall of troops based abroad; (6) halting of the spread of nuclear weapons, particularly to West Germany; (7) creation of atom-free zones in Central Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific; (8) measures to eliminate the danger of surprise attack.

(2 other Soviet memos presented simultaneously called for incorporation of a nuclear test ban within a program for general disarmament and for liquidation of all colonial and UN trust territories by the end of 1962.)

A joint U.S.-British draft resolution submitted to the Assembly Sept. 28 called for UN action to encourage the signing of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests "in all environments under inspection and control machinery adequate to insure compliance with its terms." The international control machinery would be headed by a single administrator and would "not be susceptible to obstruction by the exercise of a veto." The resolution suggested that the currently-recessed Geneva nuclear test ban talks be resumed immediately to continue work on a treaty and report to the General Assembly by Mar. 1962; the treaty would be open to "all states." [See pp. 360C3, 359A-C3, F3, 351C-D2, 350F1-G2, 349D2-C3]

Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki, in an Assembly address Oct. 9, revived his proposal of an atom-free zone in Central Europe as a step toward disarmament. [See p. 281B1]

Israeli Foreign Min. Golda Meir proposed in an Assembly speech Oct. 9 that the Arab states join Israel in a Middle East "pilot project" for disarmament simultaneously with big-power efforts for world disarmament. "Israel is prepared to elaborate a program to that end," she said. (Mrs. Meir repeated Israeli proposals that the Arab states sign a non-aggression pact with Israel pending a final peace settlement.)

South Africa Censured. The General Assembly voted Oct. 11 to censure South Africa and its Foreign Min. Eric H. Louw for a speech in which Louw defended his country's apartheid policies. It was the first time the Assembly had ever interrupted its general debate to take such action.

The censure motion was submitted by Henry Ford Cooper of Liberia, spokesman for a group of African delegates angered by Louw's contention that South Africa offered non-whites better living conditions than any other African nation did. The motion was adopted by a 67-1 vote; 20 countries abstained, 3 were absent, and 9, including the U.S. and Britain, did not participate. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson said that "while we [the U.S.] reject the views of... South Africa on the subject of apartheid, . . . we resolutely support . . . the right of every speaker before the General Assembly to state his views."

In his address, delivered earlier Oct. 11, Louw said:

> It was a "mistaken impression" that the Western Parliamentary system could be "transplanted to the soil of age-old African tradition"; South Africa's apartheid policies were intended to create genuine local self-government suited to African needs; these policies already had led to stability and economic progess superior to that of other African countries; apartheid had no relationship to the race and caste discrimination practiced in most countries attacking South Africa; the anti-colonial movement had created countries —particularly Ghana, Guinea, Mali and the Congo —which were "recruits for Moscow and Peiping"; South Africa did not agree with UN actions in Katanga and no longer would contribute to the cost of UN Congo operations. [See p. 182G2]

Hammarskjöld Rites. The late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld was buried Sept. 29 in Uppsala, Sweden. His state funeral, the first accorded a Swedish commoner since 1900, was attended by King Gustaf VI Adolf and Queen Louise and was conducted by Archbishop Emeritus Erling Eidem, former primate of the Swedish State Lutheran Church. The bodies of Hammarskjöld and the 15 persons killed with him had been flown to Europe from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia Sept. 26. (The other victims were buried by their families in Sweden, Europe and the U.S.)

Among world leaders at the Hammarskjöld funeral: Mongi Slim of Tunisia and Nathan Barnes of Liberia, presidents, respectively, of the UN General Assembly and Security Council; ex-UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie; UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche; U.S. Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson and Amb.-to-UN Adlai Stevenson; Premiers Tage Erlander of Sweden and Viggo Kampmann of Denmark. Hammarskjöld's family was represented by his surviving brothers, Bo and Sten, and his nephew Knut. [See pp. 360B2, 351D-F3, 341B1-342A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

McCloy Retires. Pres. Kennedy Oct. 6 accepted the resignation of John J. McCloy as his adviser on disarmament and arms control. The President praised McCloy's efforts and said they had been undertaken "when the intransigence of others, especially on the issue of control over nuclear testing, has brought disappointment to the world." McCloy's letter of resignation acknowledged his participation in "the most discouraging exercise in disarmament negotiations" since World War II. But it said the extent of his agreement on disarmament principles with Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin was "impressive." [See p. 361E-F2]

Election Financing Study. Pres. Kennedy appointed a bipartisan commission Oct. 4 to recommend ways to broaden "the financial base of our Presidential campaigns." Mr. Kennedy said the Presidential election was "the supreme test of the democratic process" in the U.S. He described the current methods of financing campaigns as "highly undesirable" and "not healthy" because it made the candidates "dependent on large financial contributions of those with special interests."

The panel was told to include in its study a review of the laws that governed the 1960 campaign's TV debates.

The panel: Democrats—Alexander Heard, chairman dean of the University of North Carolina's Graduate School; ex-Navy Secy. Dan Kimball; ex-FCC member Paul Porter; Neil Staebler, national committeeman from Michigan. Republicans—Prof. Malcolm Moos of Johns Hopkins University; N.Y. Herald Tribune Pres. Walter Thayer; ex-Rep. John Vorys (O.); ex-Asst.Commerce Secy. James Worthy. Independent—Prof. V. O. Key of Harvard. [See p. 37A3]

The Brookings Institution reported

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Oct. 7 that national committees had spent $25,014,000 on a national level during the 1960 Presidential campaign.

The figure did not include funds spent by state and local committees and Congressional candidates, money spent on pre-convention campaigns and radio and TV "free" time. It included: $11,300,000 spent by 17 GOP committees, which incurred a total debt of $700,000; $10,587,000 spent by 13 Democratic committees, which incurred a debt of $3,820,000, termed by the report's author, Herbert E. Alexander, as "probably the largest national party campaign deficit in American history"; $2,227,000 spent by 21 labor committees; $850,000 spent by 19 miscellaneous national groups.

Alexander estimated the total campaign spending at $175 million.

The report said: $14,200,000 had been spent for radio and television time by all candidates for all offices in 1960; $15-$20 million worth of "free" radio and TV time had been given by networks for political activities; $1-$1½ million had been spent by both parties for public-opinion polls; $8½ million had been contributed by more than 5,300 persons who gave more than $500 each.

Steel Price Plea. Pres. Kennedy urged Sept. 6, in a letter to the heads of 12 major U.S. steel companies, that the companies heed "the clear call of national interest" and forego a steel-price increase in the near future. The letter, released by the White House Sept. 7, warned that: "A steel price increase in the months ahead could shatter the price stability which the country has now enjoyed for some time"; the consequences "might be so grave—particularly on our balance of payments position—as to require . . . restrictive monetary and fiscal measures."

The letter referred to "the urgency of preventing inflationary movements in steel wages" and said that if the companies refrained from a price rise before wage negotiations started, "it would clearly then be the turn of . . . labor . . . to limit wage demands to a level consistent with continued price stability."

(The President made his appeal prior to the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers' automatic wage raise Oct. 1 under the terms of the contract that settled the 1959 steel strike.)

Replying letters from 7 of the companies were released by the White House Sept. 22 (some of the companies had publicized their answers earlier). Most criticized the President's plea.

The U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, released its answer Sept. 13, and its board chairman, Roger M. Blough, conferred with Pres. Kennedy Sept. 21. The letter chided the President's Council of Economic Advisers for assuming "the rôle of informal price-setters for steel—psychological or otherwise." It warned against "unworkable, stifling peacetime controls of prices" "when the causes of inflation . . . are clearly associated with the fiscal, monetary, labor and other policies of government." The letter discounted "the theory that a steel price rise consistently pyramids" into inflationary price-raising in other industries.

Bethlehem Steel Co.'s reply, released Sept. 10, expressed hope that the Steelworkers would "recognize the necessity of stabilizing . . . [employment] costs."

Republic Steel Corp. and Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. released their answers Sept. 14. Republic said it could not substitute the "personal judgment" of the Council of Economic Advisers "for the known efficiency and fairness of the competitive market places." J&L called the Presidents proposal "a major step toward price-fixing by government decree."

The Inland Steel Co. letter said that if prices were frozen, employment costs should be frozen for a year beyond the expiration of the current contract.

Pres. Kennedy, writing Sept. 14 in reply to a Sept. 8 letter from Pres. David J. McDonald of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers, told McDonald that "we count on all concerned" to keep steel prices stable. He thanked McDonald for his pledge of cooperation in 1962 contract negotiations.

(Dr. James Tobin of the Council of Economic Advisers met with AFL-CIO economists in Washington Oct. 3 at their invitation and expressed his view that the inflationary international effects of domestic economic actions made it mandatory to forego wage increases without accompanying productivity gains.) [See pp. 93E1, 55E1]

Recess Appointments. Pres. Kennedy gave recess appointments Oct. 6 to: William C. Foster as director of the new disarmament agency; Thurgood Marshall as a 2d Circuit Court of Appeals judge; Irving Ben Cooper as a U.S. judge for the Southern District of New York.

(Cooper's appointment had been opposed by the American Bar Association's Committee on the Federal Judiciary, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the N.Y. County Lawyers Association on the ground that Cooper, a former chief justice of the N.Y. Court of Special Sessions, had been out of private law practice for 30 years, had only criminal law experience on the bench and had given poor health as his reason for resigning his judgeship in 1960.) [See p. 361G2-B3]

Fall-Out Shelters Urged. Pres. Kennedy said Oct. 6 that "any prudent family" should provide itself with a fall-out shelter as protection against thermo nuclear attack. The President's remark was reported by Jersey Journal editor Eugene G. Farrell after he and other newspaper officials had attended a Presidential luncheon. A letter from Mr. Kennedy to the Governors' Conference Civil Defense Committee was read by Asst. Defense Secy. Steuart L. Pittman Oct. 6 at a meeting of state civil defense directors in Washington. The letter said that U.S. civil defense should include "fall-out protection for every American as rapidly as possible" and that information on low-cost, "do-it-yourself" shelters would be provided. [See p. 273G2-D3]

Shipping Rate Bill. A bill (HR6775) permanently legalizing the use of dual-rate contracts by steamship conferences was passed by the House Sept. 21 and Senate Sept. 25 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 4. The bill authorized steamship conferences (voluntary associations of ocean carriers serving common routes) to use dual-rate contract systems unless the Federal Maritime Commission could prove such contracts violated the law. Under dual-rate systems conferences charged one rate for shippers who exclusively used conference ships and a higher rate for shippers who also shipped in non-conference ships. The bill did not contain antitrust provisions designed to protect non-conference carriers. Such provisions, strongly recommended by the Justice Department, had been in the bill passed by the House June 12 but had been eliminated by the Senate Sept. 14. [See p. 225D1]

Documents Published. Publication of the first 8 volumes in a series called "Public Papers of Presidents of the U.S." was announced in Washington June 7. The series, compiled and edited by the National Archives & Records Service and sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., covered Presidential news conferences, messages to Congress, radio and TV speeches and White House releases. The 8-volume Eisenhower Administration set was published at $57.75. [See Vol. X, pp. 51A-B, 95B]

Civil Rights

Envoys Meet Bias. Pres. Kennedy urged Maryland civic leaders Sept. 25 to extend "voluntary cooperation for an immediate end to segregation in restaurants and other places of public service." The appeal, in a telegram to 200 Maryland civic leaders meeting in Aberdeen as guests of the White House, fortified a recent State Department drive to prevent further instances of discrimination against African diplomats.

(The State Department's chief of protocol, Angier Biddle Duke, met Sept. 12 with representatives of 30 states to discuss ways to assure that traveling African diplomats would encounter no bias. The governors of Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina had refused to send representatives to the meeting.) [See p. 290B3]

A public appeal to the Maryland Legislature to pass a bill banning segregation in public facilities was made by the State Department Sept. 13. The appeal said that during a recent 2-week period 4 African ambassadors "were humiliated by private restaurant owners . . . in Maryland." Gov. J. Millard Tawes publicly apologized for the 4 incidents July 11.

One incident had occurred Mar. 9 when Dr. William Fitzjohn, chief Sierra Leone diplomat in the U.S., had been denied service at a Howard Johnson restaurant in Hagerstown. Apologies were made by the State Department and by Pres. Kennedy, who invited Fitzjohn to a meeting at the White House. Fitzjohn and other Sierra Leone dignitaries later attended in Hagerstown June 23 a banquet in their honor arranged by Duke and Mayor Winslow F. Burhans.

Another incident took place June 26 when Chad's Amb.-to-U.S. Adam Malick Sow, en route to present his credentials to Pres. Kennedy, was denied service at a roadside restaurant. (A Nigerian diplomat, Aliyu Y. Bida, 38, and his family were denied

service Oct. 3 at a highway restaurant northeast of Baltimore and later dined in a 2d restaurant in the area in a section reserved for Negroes.)

State Department representatives conferred with Washington, D.C. real estate men July 6 and July 10 in a successful drive to open apartments to rental by Negro diplomats. [See Vol. XVII, p. 333C1]

(2 Nigerian exchange students who had been refused lodging at a motel near Staunton, Ill. July 11, received an apology from Gov. Otto Kerner and attended a luncheon with the governor Aug. 1.) [See p. 204C2]

Atlanta Lowers the Bars. Many previously segregated restaurants, lunch counters and other facilities in Atlanta were desegregated without incident Sept. 28. Charles Black, chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, said that about 300 Negroes had been served for the first time in about 177 Atlanta restaurants in 77 establishments. The committee represented college students who had led demonstrations against the stores earlier in the year. The desegregation was carried out under an agreement reached by the Negroes and merchants in March. [See p. 103D-F3]

Georgia Tech Desegregates. State-controlled Georgia Tech voluntarily desegregated Sept. 18 by admitting 3 Negro students. It was the first voluntary desegregation of a Georgia college. State and Atlanta police and school guards patrolled the campus but there were no incidents. [See pp. 7B3-8A1]

Washington Club Bias. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy resigned Sept. 19 from the Metropolitan Club of Washington because the club continued to discriminate against Negroes. Asst. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall, chief of the civil rights division, also resigned. Ex-Asst. Labor Secy. George C. Lodge had resigned for the same reason Sept. 18. [See p. 290B3]

Defense

A-War Strategy. Administration-announced efforts to prepare for either conventional or A-warfare in Europe were attacked in the Senate Sept. 21 by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.). Mrs. Smith charged that Pres. Kennedy's emphasis on limited war and on the buildup of American conventional forces had "practically told" the USSR that "we do not have the will to use that one power with which we can stop him; in short, we have the nuclear capability but not the nuclear credibility." The U.S. had "a decided nuclear capability over Khrushchev, and he knows it, otherwise he wouldn't have resumed nuclear tests," she said. "But he is confident we won't use it, for he sees us turning to emphasis on conventional weapons, and, ironically, he has a great superiority in conventional weapons and manpower."

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 14 that Pres. Kennedy had set up an informal 4-man panel to draft a U.S. psychological warfare program. Its members: Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and Deputy State Undersecy. U. Alexis Johnson.)

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), rebutting Mrs. Smith's charges Sept. 23, cited Administration statements and appropriations requests to show that Pres. Kennedy had built up U.S. nuclear forces and would use them if necessary. Symington said: "Although greater emphasis has now been placed upon modernizing and renewing the effectiveness of our conventional forces, this has been accompanied by a concurrent heavy strengthening of our nuclear strike force."

Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara told the N.Y. Herald Tribune Sept. 23 that Sen. Smith's charges were "nonsense." McNamara declared: "We have spent $2 billion to strengthen our nuclear deterrent and to strengthen it in a way that would enable us to use it immediately. It is absurd to think that we would have unbalanced the budget simply to strengthen a weapon that we had decided never to use under any circumstances. We have increased our nuclear power and we have tried to make sure that the Soviet Union understands . . . how willing we are to use it" to protect U.S. interests.*

Gen. Curtis E. Lemay conceded to newsmen Sept. 21 that "some confusion [existed] about our conventional war role and capability," and this possibly had diminished the U.S.' nuclear credibility. LeMay, addressing a press seminar at the 15th annual convention of the Air Force Association in Philadelphia, declared, however, that the U.S.' nuclear stockpile remained superior to the USSR's.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy told NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Sept. 24 that there was "no question" that the President would order use of nuclear weapons if it proved necessary. He said that Khrushchev probably would continue his pressure on Berlin and that "if he miscalculates, the world could be destroyed. I would hope that in the last few weeks he would have come to the realization the President will use nuclear weapons." [See pp. 350F1-D2, 339B-D1, 333E2]

*Administration plans for creating a flexible U.S. defense capable of meeting any Soviet challenge—conventional or nuclear—had been outlined by McNamara Apr. 24 in an address at an AP meeting held in conjunction with New York's Press Week. McNamara's speech, his first after assuming office, made clear the Administration's intention to subject U.S. nuclear deterrent forces to "more deliberate command and control" and simultaneously to begin a build-up of conventional forces. McNamara, warning of the burden that would be imposed by the U.S.' search for new weapons, said: "As one weapons system is phased out and another one developed, defense business moves not only from one contractor to another, but from industry to industry and from state to state. . . . I expect to make it clear that our decisions, once taken, will not be subject to reversal. . . ." Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee on Pres. Kennedy's changes in the fiscal 1962 defense budget, McNamara Apr. 4 had disclosed an Administration decision to "reduce our dependence on deterrent forces which are highly vulnerable to ballistic missile attack and which rely for their survival on a hair-trigger response to the first indication of such an attack." Instead, he said, the U.S. would seek "the kind of forces which could be applied with deliberation and always under the complete control of constituted authority." McNamara said that this decision would involve increased production of solid-fueled Polaris and Minuteman missiles and cutbacks in the liquid-fueled Titan and Atlas missiles. He expressed doubt as to the feasibility of the Nike Zeus anti-missile missile development program to be completed at a cost of $1.75 billion, and said that a new, more effective "bomb alarm system" would be sought.

X-15 up 40 Miles. AF Maj. Robert M. White piloted the X-15 rocket plane Oct. 11 to an altitude of 215,000 feet—more than 40 miles. The achievement, a record altitude for winged, man-controlled flight, took the plane "essentially outside the atmosphere," White said. The plane reached a speed of 3,477 mph. On reentering the atmosphere, at a precise angle of 15°, the outer surface of the plane heated up to an estimated temperature of 900° F. and the outer windshield panel cracked. The flight took place over Mud Lake, near Beattey, Nev., where the X-15 was dropped from a B-52 bomber at an altitude of 45,000 feet. [See p. 265B2]

(Tass reported Apr. 29 that Soviet pilot Georgi Koslov had flown an E-66 jet to an altitude of 34,200 meters, or more than 111,000 feet, a record for normal takeoff.)

Striking Forces United. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara announced Sept. 19 that the 115,000-man Strategic Army Corps and the Air Force's 50,000-man Tactical Air Command were being unified under one command headed by Army Lt. Gen. Paul Dewitt Adams, commander of the 3d Army.

FOREIGN

Cyprus

Development Plan. Archbishop (Pres.) Makarios announced a £62,970,000 ($173,516,000) 5-year development plan Aug. 21 and said half of the funds would come from "internal sources." (Makarios Apr. 1 had ordered tax collecting continued despite expiration of Cyprus' tax laws at midnight Mar. 31.)

Dominican Republic

Funeral Mass Banned. Thousands of Ciudad Trujillo residents Sept. 13 participated in a funeral procession for Dr. Victor Rafael Estrella Liz, one of 2 persons killed in anti-government riots in the city Sept. 12. The residents turned out in defiance of a government ban against a church funeral mass for Estrella.

The government announced Sept. 14 that it had deported these 3 National Revolutionary Front members as "involved in Communist activities" and for having "provoked" the Sept. 12 riots: Fernando Ortiz Ariza, Amiro Cordero Saleta and Hector Aristy.

Gen. Rafael Trujillo Jr., armed forces chief, announced Sept. 14 that the front's headquarters, which had been raided Sept. 12, had been closed permanently. Trujillo rejected oppositionist demands for a permanent "watchdog committee" to supervise the May 1962 presidential elections. He said that an OAS commission that had arrived Sept. 12 to investigate political conditions would be interfering in Dominican affairs if it stayed longer than 2 weeks.

10,000 persons attended an anti-government rally sponsored by the oppositionist National Civic Union in Ciudad Trujillo Sept 17. Demonstrators carried placards denouncing Pres. Joaquin Balaguer and Trujillo. Speakers urged the OAS mission to remain

until the election of a free government in May 1962. [See p. 340E2]

Finland

New Cabinet. Finnish Lapland Gov. Martti J. Miettunen, leader of the minority Agrarian Party, became premier July 14. He replaced interim Premier Eemil Luukka. Luukka had replaced Premier Vieno J. Sukselainen July 3. [See p. 251G1-B2]

The July 14 cabinet: Premier—Martti J. Miettunen; Foreign—Ahti Karjalainen; Justice—Pauli Lethosalo; Interior—Eemil Luukka; Defense—Lars Bjorkenheim; Finance—William Sarjala; Education—Heikki Hosia; Agriculture—Johannes Virolainen; Communications—Kauno Kleemola; Trade & Industry—Ilmari Hustich; Social Affairs—Mrs. Vieno Simonen. (Karjalainen had been named foreign minister June 19 in the Sukselainen cabinet to succeed Ralf J. G. Törngren, who died May 15.)

Budget. Pres. Urho Kekkonen introduced in Parliament Sept. 11 a 1962 national budget of 64 billion marks ($1½ billion). The amount was $200 million higher than that for 1961 because of a government desire to avoid supplementary requests.

Great Britain

Cabinet Revised. Prime Min. Macmillan revised his cabinet Oct. 9. Ex-Colonial Secy. Iain Macleod became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a non-departmental post, but was given 2 reportedly important organizational posts: leader of the House of Commons and Conservative Party chairman, both posts formerly held by Home Secy. Richard Austen Butler.

The Colonial Office post was given to Reginald Maudling, ex-Board of Trade president, and Frederick J. Erroll entered the cabinet to assume Maudling's old job.

The Oct. 9 cabinet (former posts in parentheses): Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Harold Macmillan; Home Secy.—R. A. Butler; Chancellor of the Exchequer—Selwyn Lord; Lord Chancellor—Viscount Kilmuir; Foreign Secy.—Earl of Home; Lord President of the Council and Science Min.—Viscount Hailsham; Chief Treasury Secy. and Paymaster General—Henry Brooke (Housing, Local Government and Welsh Affairs); Scotland State Secy.—John Maclay; Commonwealth Relations Secy.—Duncan Sandys; Duchy of Lancaster—Iain Macleod (Colonies); Defense—Harold Watkinson; Education—Sir David Eccles; Aviation—Peter Thorneycroft; Minister without Portfolio—Lord Mills (Paymaster General); Colonial Secy.—Reginald Maudling (Board of Trade); Labor—John Hare; Housing, Local Government and Welsh Affairs—Dr. Charles Hill (Duchy of Lancaster); Transport—Ernest Marples; Agriculture, Fisheries & Food—Christopher Soames; Board of Trade President—Frederick J. Erroll; Lord Privy Seal—Edward Heath. [See Vol. XX, p. 274A-E1]

New Austerity Measures. A new round of austerity measures, proposed by Prime Min. Macmillan's Conservative government, was approved in the House of Commons July 27 by a 346-238 vote after a 2-day debate. It met heavy Labor and Liberal opposition.

The measures, introduced July 25 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd, included proposals (a) to increase the 5% bank rate to 7% and (b) to increase sales taxes and excise duties by 10% and thereby raise prices of tobacco, alcoholic spirits, beer, tea, sugar, coffee and other consumer goods.

Lloyd said: Britain faced a "critical external situation"; "this was the 3d consecutive year in which our overall balance of payments has been in deficit"; Britain's 1960 payments deficit was £350 million ($980 million), and its gold reserves had fallen by £164 million ($460 million) during 1961's first 6 months. (British gold reserves fell by another £113 million [$319,200,000] during July to £875 million [$2.45 billion], the lowest level since the post-Suez crisis of 1957.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 42G1]

Lloyd said that Britain would try to limit its overseas defense and foreign aid expenditures during fiscal 1961-62 to £400 million ($1.12 billion). He said he would cut domestic government operating costs by £175 million ($490 million) and reduce loans to nationalized industries by £125 million ($350 million). Banks were asked to restrict as much as possible loans for personal consumption, installment buying and speculative building so as to channel funds to finance exports and "productive" industry.

Lloyd said that British wage increases had outstripped industrial growth—that too much money was chasing too few goods. He urged a "pause" in wage increases (a plea that was rejected by the British Trades Union Congress Sept. 6 at its convention in Portsmouth). He said that teachers' and government workers' raises would be "limited" soon.

(British teachers staged a series of walkouts, beginning July 26, in protest against government refusal to grant full wage demands.

(The pay of 650,000 British civil servants was frozen Aug. 10.)

A Labor motion condemning the Macmillan government's economic policies was defeated July 18 by a 329-243 Commons vote. Macmillan said he could not "remember a time when the people were better housed . . . clothed and had more employment." [See p. 269B1]

IMF Withdrawal. Britain Aug. 8 drew from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) $1½ billion, the largest amount in IMF's history. The IMF authorized Britain to draw an additional $500 million over the next year. Purpose: to cover Britain's international debts and bolster the pound sterling. Britain currently had withdrawal rights to $2.4 billion—125% of its IMF payments quota.

The withdrawals were made up of $450 million in U.S. dollars, $270 million in West German marks, $270 million in French francs, $120 million in Italian lire, $120 million in Dutch guilders, $90 million in Belgian francs, $75 million in Japanese yen and $30 million in Swedish kroner.

The pound rose above parity in relation to the U.S. dollar Aug. 4 for the first time since Feb. 15. The rise followed (a) the IMF announcement Aug. 6 that Britain was to draw from the IMF and (b) Britain's July 31 decision to apply for membership in the European Common Market. [See p. 269B1-E2]

Middlesbrough Race Riots. 46 white rioters were arrested and at least 6 injured (15 policemen were also hurt) Aug. 19-21 during race riots in which some 4,500 whites attacked the homes and property of Arab, Asian and Negro residents of Middlesbrough's Cannon Street slum area. The riots were sparked by the slaying Aug. 18 of a white youth near a Cannon Street café operated by Pakistanis. [See Vol. XIX, p. 69D2]

India

Tara Singh Fasts 47 Days. Master Tara Singh, 76, a Hindu-born spiritual-political leader of India's 6½ million Sikhs, started in the Sikhs' Golden Temple in Amritsar Aug. 15 a fast "unto death" in an effort to persuade Prime Min. Nehru to bow to Sikh demands for the creation of a separate state in which the Sikhs' Punjabi language would be the sole official tongue. Singh ended his 47-day ordeal Oct. 1 without winning any immediate satisfaction of his demands.

(Punjabi is similar to spoken Hindi, India's chief language, but has a different written script—Gurmukhi. The Punjab in northwest India currently was inhabited by Sikhs and Hindi-speaking Hindus. Both Gurmukhi and the Hindus' Devanagiri script were official there, but the Sikhs claimed that the Hindus subjected them to religious, economic and social discrimination.)

Singh ended his fast in reliance on a Nehru offer to investigate the discrimination charges. The government was also reported to have agreed to consider the possibility of establishing a Punjabi-language state. The agreement was reached through the mediation of ex-Amb.-to-France Hardit Singh Malik, who conferred with government aides and representatives of Alkali Dal, Singh's militant Sikh organization. Nehru, who had repeatedly called upon Singh to end the fast, had said Aug. 28 that demands based on coercion were "undesirable and harmful" to the "normal concepts of democracy."

2 Hindus, Swami Ramshwaranand, 71, and Yogi Surya Deva (Yogiraj Suryadev), about 60, fasted in opposition to Singh's demands. The swami fasted Aug. 16-30, the yogi Aug. 15-Oct. 2. [See p. 18G2]

Naga Leader Slain. Dr. Inkongliba Ao, 58, chairman of an interim Nagaland state government, died Aug. 24 of gunshot wounds inflicted Aug. 23 in Mokoching, Naga. The assassin was believed to be a member of a fanatical group seeking to prevent Nagaland's becoming an Indian state, which Ao favored. Although Nehru proclaimed Naga's statehood Aug. 1, the dissidents refused to accept Indian sovereignty over their territory. They had maintained this policy since India's independence from Britain in 1947. [See p. 94E2]

Nehru Escapes Blast. A small bomb exploded in a New Delhi street Sept. 30 in a spot over which Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's car had passed 2 minutes before. 5 pedestrians were slightly injured. Police could give no explanation of the motive.

Aligarh Riots. 6 persons were killed and 43 injured Oct. 3 in riots between Moslems and Hindus in Aligarh. Hindu- and Moslem-owned stores and houses were burned and their occupants attacked. The trouble reportedly began with fighting between Moslem and Hindu students at Aligarh University.

3d 5-Year Plan. Prime Min. Nehru told Parliament Aug. 7 that India's 3d 5-year economic development program, which began Apr. 1, called for 1961-66 expenditures of $24.36 billion (less than half of it for state-owned enterprises) to (a) supply home-grown grains to feed an estimated 1966 population of 492 million (up 54 million from 1951 figures), (b) expand the steel, chemicals, fuel and power and machine-tool industries, (c) build schools for 64 million children, (d) expand rural health services, (e) raise exports 32%, (f) reduce

wide inequalities in incomes, and (g) raise per-capita incomes from the current $69.30 a year to $80.85. (Nehru, announcing plans for India's 4th and 5th 5-year plans Aug. 21, said he hoped for per-capita incomes of $111.30 by 1976.)

Nehru said the plan would need $5.46 billion in foreign exchange. [See Vol. XX, p. 322C-D1]

Nehru had said Aug. 3, after he and other Planning Commission members had signed the final draft of the plan, that "one measure of the success . . . of planning" was the fact that life expectancy in India had risen from 32 years in 1941-51 to 38 in 1951-56, "and now it is 47.5."

(Japan Aug. 18 extended $80 million in credits to aid India's 3d 5-year plan. The credits would be used for construction projects and the purchase of Japanese machinery. Czechoslovakia Aug. 19 lent India $19 million. The U.S. Sept. 3 permitted India to buy for rupees more than $55 million worth of surplus agricultural foodstuffs under the food-for-peace program.) [See p. 207E2]

Defense. A recent Indian purchase of 6 MiG-19 jet fighters from the USSR was reported Sept. 1. Purpose: to match 12 U.S. F-104 jet fighters bought by Pakistan. The Indian government was said to have refused to buy U.S. aircraft because they would have cost more than MiGs and would have to be paid for in dollars. The MiGs were bought for rupees. [See p. 132G2]

Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon denied July 15 that India had received gifts of U.S. arms or had bought them at preferential rates. He said India would refuse U.S. arms aid, even if offered, because "we think . . . military alliances do not assist world peace and cooperation."

Indonesia

Rebels Surrender. Pres. Sukarno Aug. 17 granted an Independence Day general amnesty to members of rebel forces throughout Indonesia if they "surrendered unconditionally" and returned "to the fold of the republic" by Oct. 5. Mass rebel surrenders were reported by mid-September, and Sukarno began a program of political reorientation for ex-rebel leaders. Ex-rebel troops were to be absorbed into the regular armed forces. [See p. 142B-C3]

According to government reports: Rebels who surrendered in Sumatra included South Sumatra rebel "Pres." Sjafrudin Prawiranegra, his "cabinet" and ex-Col. Maludin Simbolon, ex-Lt. Cols. Achmad Hussein and Zulkifi Lubis, Daud Beureuh, Assaat and 25,000 men. In the Celebes, ex-Cols. Alex Kawilarang and Daniel J. Somba, Kahar Muzakkar and 47,000 men accepted the amnesty.

In an Independence Day address Aug. 17 Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, defense minister, said that 4,107 loyalist soldiers and civilians and 4,407 rebels had been killed during the 2d year of the anti-rebel drive (1960-61).

(The Military Supreme Court June 15 confirmed the 1960 death sentence imposed on Alan Lawrence Pope, an American who flew bombing missions for the rebels.) [See Vol. XX, p. 181D3]

New Guinea Dispute. Soviet Premier Khrushchev told Sukarno in Moscow June 10 that the USSR was "ready to demonstrate" its happiness at what Sukarno called Indonesia's "intention to fight for" Netherlands New Guinea. Sukarno and members of his government visited Moscow June 5-11 during a tour of Asian and European capitals. Documents reportedly providing for a continuation of Soviet arms aid to Indonesia were signed in the Kremlin June 10 by Defense Mins. Nasution of Indonesia and Rodion Y. Malinovsky of the USSR. [See p. 27D-E3]

In his Independence Day address in Jakarta Aug. 17, Sukarno threatened to use force to annex Netherlands New Guinea but also offered to negotiate with the Netherlands for the territory's transfer to Indonesian rule. [See p. 94F2]

(The newly-elected Netherlands New Guinea Legislative Council was asked by Dutch Premier Jan de Quay Apr. 5 to plan methods and, if possible, set a date for the territory's independence. Dutch Queen Juliana Apr. 5 hailed the council's election as a first step toward self-determination. The U.S. had declined to send an envoy to attend the council's inaugural assembly. The refusal led Dutch officials to accuse the U.S. of being pro-Indonesia in the dispute over the territory.) [See p. 94B2]

Oil Decree. Pres. Sukarno decreed Aug. 28 that foreign oil drillers would have to operate as Indonesian government contractors and give 60% of profits to the Indonesian government. Previously the companies had given 50% of profits to the government.

The affected companies: Caltex Pacific, owned by Texaco, Inc. and Standard Oil of California; Standard Vacuum Oil, owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony Mobil; and Shell Indonesia, owned by Dutch, British, Canadian and U.S. groups.

Kuwait

Arab Troops Replace British. Some 4,000 Arab League troops drawn from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic (1,200 each), the Sudan (400), Jordan (300) and Tunisia (200) were airlifted into Kuwait Sept. 10-14 to replace withdrawing British forces. They were commanded by Saudi Gen. Abdallah Issa and Jordanian Maj. Gen. Khaled el Sahen.

Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, said Sept. 11 that his country's desire for continued British "protection" "remains unaffected" by the entry of Arab troops. He said: There could be no direct Iraqi-Kuwaiti negotiations over Iraq's claims to Kuwait; any move for a settlement was "in the hands of the Arab League." [See p. 296A-E1]

Northern Rhodesia

Constitution Dispute. Africans Aug. 18 began a series of riots and a sabotage campaign directed at North Rhodesian schools and government buildings. The unrest was a result of native dissatisfaction with British proposals for constitutional reforms that, the Africans said, did nothing to increase their influence in the white-dominated legislature.

Police and security forces were reported to have arrested more than 2,000 Africans before the end of September. Some 20 Africans who had attacked police with spears and rifles were reported killed during the period.

North Rhodesian nationalist leader Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, signaled the beginning of the Africans' "civil disobedience" campaign Aug. 18 by publicly burning his identity card to symbolize his non-recognition of British administration. His followers responded by burning identity cards, marriage certificates and poll-tax receipts, staging strikes and committing acts of violence.

The trouble was believed to stem back to the London conference for North Rhodesian constitutional reform that began Dec. 16, 1960, adjourned for the Christmas vacation and resumed Jan. 30, 1961. [See Vol. XX, p. 480A3]

The conference, presided over by British Colonial Min. Iain Macleod and attended by Kaunda, Pres. Harry Nkumbla of the North Rhodesian African National Congress Party, and Sir John Moffat, leader of the multiracial Liberal Party, was boycotted by representatives of the white settlers' United Federal Party and the Dominion Party, opposed to an African majority in the North Rhodesian legislature. The UFP was the party of Sir Roy Welensky, premier of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation.*

Following the conference's breakdown Feb. 17, Macleod introduced in the House of Commons Feb. 21 a White Paper containing the Macmillan government's constitutional proposals. He said the proposals were designed to increase African representation in the North Rhodesian legislature.

The White Paper proposed (a) enfranchising 70,000 Africans, compared to the current 7,600 (North Rhodesian population: 2¼ million Africans and 72,000 whites, of whom 20,500 whites were enfranchised); (b) increasing the number of legislators to 45, and (c) framing a Bill of Rights to safeguard European and Asian minorities. The 45 representatives were to be split into 3 groups of 15 each. The respective groups were to be elected by: (1) an "upper" roll of voters drawn from urban (predominantly white) areas; (2) a "lower" roll, drawn from rural (predominantly African) areas, and (3) a "national" (mixed African and white) roll.

Macleod said the constitutional advance in North Rhodesia should provide for more Africans in the legislature. While his program did not satisfy African demands for "one man, one vote," Macleod said he was proposing a "gradual road of qualified franchise" that would eventually lead to universal African suffrage.

Welensky rejected the plan Feb. 21 and threatened to break the federation's ties with Britain. He simultaneously mobilized 5,000 police and army reserves. British Commonwealth Relations Min. Duncan Sandys said Feb. 22 that British troops would be sent to the federation if Welensky carried out his secession threat.

5 UFP ministers of the North Rhodesian government, including one African, resigned Feb. 22 in protest against the White Paper. Welensky said Feb. 23 that he was "determined to stop the tide of African nationalism" because he wished to "avoid the horrors of the Congo here."

The Federal Assembly met Feb. 27-Mar. 2 in emergency session called by Welensky. It ended its 4-day debate with a 46-5 vote of confidence in Welensky's threat to resign if the White Paper were not modified.

Kaunda and Nkumbla Feb. 22 expressed "disgust" with the White

*The Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation was made up of 3 territories: South Rhodesia, a semi-autonomous colony, and North Rhodesia and Nyasaland, protectorates under the direct authority of London. Welensky's stated aim was to ensure white control in all 3 territories when they gained complete independence.

Paper as having ignored their demands for universal African franchise. Kaunda said Feb. 23 that, "to avoid a repetition of the Congo tragedy," Welensky's faction had to "stop behaving like Belgians."

Welensky and his aides maintained steady pressure on Macleod to modify the White Paper during March. Welensky ended a London visit Mar. 20 and reported in Salisbury Mar. 25 that Britain had a "new appreciation" of his problems.

White Paper Revised. Macleod tried to please both sides by offering a revision of the White Paper June 26. It was reported that Macleod guaranteed white control of the North Rhodesian legislature by limiting the number of constituencies eligible for the "national" voters' roll. As a concession to Africans, eligibility to the predominantly white "upper" roll was opened to 500 Africans.

Welensky indicated approval of the revised White Paper and said June 26 that the modifications would "promote a moderate and nonracial approach" to the North Rhodesian government. Africans, however, rejected the revisions. Kaunda said June 27 that if Britain "imposed" the constitution, it would "not last . . . 3 months." He said that Britain had "betrayed" the Africans and that Macleod's assurance had "proved false." He demanded a "compromise" to assure an African majority (as the original February White Paper had envisaged). Kaunda July 9 outlined a "master plan" of non-cooperation with Britain "to strike at the . . . foundations of British government in Northern Rhodesia."

Kaunda's party June 28 decided to coordinate its plans with those of the South Rhodesian National Democratic Party led by Joshua Nkomo to fight "white supremacy."

Norway

Election. Premier Einar Gerhardsen's ruling Labor Party won more Storting (parliament) seats than any other party in elections held Sept. 11 but lost its majority for the first time since World War II.

Party composition of the newly-elected 150-seat Storting (1957 seats in parentheses): Labor Party 74 seats (78); Conservatives 29 (29); Center Party (formerly Agrarian Party) 16 (15); Christian People's Party 15 (12); Liberals 14 (15); Socialist People's Party (recently formed by a rebel left-wing group ousted from the Labor Party) 2 (0); Communists 0 (1). [See p. 143B2]

Saudi Arabia

Cabinet Changes. The government announced Sept. 11 that Prince Mohammed Ibn Saud, defense and civil Aviation minister, would serve concurrently as acting finance and economy minister, replacing Prince Telal ibn Abdul Aziz. Prince Faisal ben Turki ben Abdel Aziz replaced Prince Abdul Mushin Ibn Abdul as interior minister. Sheik Nassir el-Manquour, minister of state for premiership affairs, was named to head the new Labor & Social Affairs Ministry. [See p. 123D1]

(King Saud ordered the removal of press censorship Sept. 24.)

(Saud opened a new port at Damman on the Persian Gulf Aug. 17.)

South Korea

Chang, Aides Arrested. Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young resigned as junta chairman July 3 and was arrested the same day with 44 other officers, including 5 junta members, on charges of having planned to assassinate Lt. Gen. Pak Chung Hi, junta chairman. The arrests were announced July 9 at a Seoul news conference by Lt. Col. Suh Chung-Soon, deputy chief of the junta's central intelligence bureau.

Suh acused Chang of having attempted to block the May 16 military coup that overthrew Premier John M. Chang's regime by appealing to Gen. Carter B. Magruder, U.S. and UN commander in South Korea, to use his troops to block the South Korean revolutionary soldiers. Suh said Gen. Chang joined the coup after he realized it would succeed. [See pp. 242E2-243A1]

Elections Pledged. Lt. Gen. Pak Chung Hi, chairman of South Korea's ruling military junta, announced in a radio broadcast Aug. 12 that general elections would be held in May 1963 and that the government would be "completely transformed to civil control" after the balloting. Political activities, currently barred, would be permitted early in 1963, Pak said, and a new constitution would be drawn up in Mar. 1963. [See p. 200F1]

Amnesty. The ruling junta granted amnesty to 5,600 prisoners Aug. 14 and reduced the jail terms of 9,300 others in a move aimed at inspiring public confidence in the new régime. Most of those freed had been arrested on minor charges of election fraud, profiteering or other misdemeanors by the government of ex-Premier John M. Chang.

Lt. Gen. Lee Han Lim, ex-First Army commander, 5 other generals and 3 colonels, under arrest since the May 16 coup, were released Aug. 15. [See p. 181E3]

Cabinet Shifts. Finance Min. Kim Yoo Taik was relieved of his post July 22 and appointed head of a newly-established government agency designed to plan and coordinate South Korea's economic policies and programs. (The economic agency absorbed the functions of the Economic Development Ministry and the Budget, Finance and Statistics Bureaus.) Ex-Vice Finance Min. Chun Byung Kyu succeeded Kim as finance minister. Ailing Foreign Min. Kim Hong Il was replaced by Song Yo Chan, who retained his post of cabinet chief.

Maj. Gen. Lee Ju Il, Finance & Economy Subcommittee chairman, was appointed junta vice chairman Sept. 2. The vice chairmanship, formerly held by Gen. Pak, had been vacant since Pak became junta chairman July 3. Maj. Gen. Kim Wong Ha replaced Lee as Finance & Economy Subcommittee chairman.

4 new members were appointed to the junta and 3 others resigned. [See p. 22F2]

Graft Probers Arrested. The ruling military junta Oct. 7 announced the arrest of members of an inquiry group appointed by the junta to investigate business corruption. The investigators, arrested Sept. 25, were accused of having accepted bribes from Korean businessmen charged with amassing illegal fortunes. The investigators allegedly had levied only small fines against the accused in exchange for the bribes.

Those arrested included 15 army officers, 28 civilian inspectors and auditors and legal experts involved in drawing up anti-corruption laws. [See p. 200C1]

West Indies Federation

Jamaica to End Tie. Jamaicans voted 251,935-216,000 in an island-wide referendum Sept. 19 to leave the 10-member West Indies Federation when it became independent in 1962.

The Jamaica Labor Party, headed by Sir Alexander Bustamente, had campaigned for secession on the ground that membership in the federation would lower Jamaica's relatively higher living standard and deprive Jamaica of adequate representation in the government. (Under the proposed constitution Jamaica was to have 30 of 64 seats in the House of Representatives.)

Prime Min. Norman Manley's People's National Party had favored remaining in the federation.

The Jamaican cabinet Sept. 21 set May 31, 1962 as the deadline for elections to decide the type of government Jamaica was to have when it became independent. [See p. 244C1]

MEDICINE

Cancer Studies. The discovery of a cancer growth-inhibiting agent in the blood of normal persons and of persons with non-cancerous diseases was reported Oct. 2 by Dr. Edward D. McLaughlin of the National Cancer Institute (Bethesda, Md.). McLaughlin, appearing at the meeting of the American College of Surgeons, held in Chicago Oct. 2-6, said that institute scientists had found a cancer growth-stimulating substance in the blood of cancer victims. (A Dublin University research group headed by Prof. Robert A. Q. O'Meara had established the existence of a cancer-produced coagulative factor that deposits threads of fibrin in the tissues and enables the disease to spread. The discovery was reported June 10.) [See p. 143E2-E3]

The National Cancer Institute Sept. 15 started a 2-year program under which 6,000 cancer patients would be treated with every anti-cancer drug that showed promise. Heretofore, each drug had been tested on only one of a few types of cancer.

The institute Sept. 29 received for testing the chemical formula, clinical data and 10 milligrams (in pure crystalline form) of Krebiozen, a controversial anti-cancer drug. The material was delivered by Dr. Stevan Durovic, developer of the drug, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, retired head of Illinois University's clinical science department, and Dr. John F. Pick, Krebiozen Research Foundation secretary. The clinical report was on the use of the drug by 3,000 physicians on 4,000 cancer patients in 12 years. The institute's evaluation of the drug was sought as a result of a $300,000 libel suit filed by Dr. Ivy against Dr. George D. Stoddard, NYU chancellor and ex-president of Illinois University. Ivy charged that Stoddard's book "Krebiozen: The Great Cancer Mystery," published in 1955, accused Ivy of unethical and unprofessional conduct in

backing the drug. After the trial began in April, Judge Julius Minor urged Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff to order the institute's evaluation of Krebiozen. He then declared a mistrial and announced plans for a new trial after the study. [See Vol. XI, pp. 415N, 350P]

Dr. Frances E. Knock of Chicago's Presbyterian: St. Luke's Hospital reported at the American Chemical Society meeting in Chicago Sept. 4 that many sulfydryl-inhibitor compounds, a class of chemicals found in body cells, were effective against cancer and also enhanced the cancer-killing effects of radiation.

Dr. Klaus Bayreuther reported Aug. 28, at the meeting of the Gordon Research Conference on Cancer (held in New London, N.H. Aug. 28-Sept. 3), that virus-produced tumors could continue to grow without the presence of the viruses in all of its cells. The finding was established as a result of polyma tumor virus research conducted by Bayreuther and Drs. Renato Delbecco and Marguerite Vogt, all of the California Institute of Technology. They found that about one in 400 virus-produced individual cancer cells in advanced stages of the malignancy contained viruses.

Health Statistics. The Health Insurance Institute reported June 8 that although the life expectancy of U.S. women was 6 years more than for men, women suffered a greater number of acute health conditions (those lasting less than 3 months and requiring medical care or restricted activity) than did men.

The report, based on U.S. Public Health Service data for a year, said: (1) Women suffered 197 million acute conditions (22 million infectious and parasitic diseases, 120 million respiratory, 11 million digestive, 20 million injuries and 24 million other conditions) during the year, compared with 171 million acute conditions suffered by men (22 million infectious and parasitic, 96 million respiratory, 9 million digestive, 29 million injuries and nearly 15 million other). (2) Women suffered 9.4 days of restricted activity as a result of those conditions and 4 days of bed confinement, compared with 7.5 restricted and 3.2 bed-ridden days for men. (3) The common cold was the most common cause of limiting activity and caused more than 1/5 of restricted activity.

Anesthetics Theory. A molecular theory to explain the effect of certain anesthetic gases on the brain was described June 9 by Dr. Linus C. Pauling at the 3d World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. According to his theory, such inert gases as zenon and nitrous oxide, when introduced into the system, form no chemical compounds with other elements in the brain but freeze in various molecular chambers, arrest the electrical impulses in the watery portions of the brain and slow down brain activity. The hydrogen-bond-forming gases, such as barbiturates, act directly on an organ in the brain and stimulate electro-oscillations, he said. [See Vol. XX, p. 459E-G1; XIV, 367E1]

Candicidin Patented. The N.Y. Times reported July 15 that Rutgers University scientists had patented a new antibiotic effective against yeast-like fungi in humans and plants. The antibiotic, called candicidin, was discovered by Dr. Selman Abraham Waksman, 1952 Nobel Prize winner for isolating the antibiotic streptomycin, and Dr. Hubert A. Lechevalier, co-discoverer with Waksman of the antibiotic neomycin. It was produced by a strain of streptomyces grieseus, isolated in 1948 by Lechevalier. [See Vol. XII, p. 338P]

Smoking & Heart Disease. Drs. Daniel J. Nathan and David M. Spain of Brooklyn, N.Y. reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association (made public Sept. 8) that there was statistical evidence of the association between heavy cigarette smoking and coronary heart disease. Of 3,000 men studied, the frequency of coronary heart disease among those under 51 years of age was almost twice as high for those who smoked more than 40 cigarettes a day as it was among non-smokers and light smokers. 57% of the heavy smokers who had coronary heart disease had suffered heart attacks whereas only 31% of the light smokers had done so. [See Vol. XX, p. 207G2]

Radiation & Longevity. Exposure to low-level nuclear radiation in small doses was harmless to the body and possibly an aid to increasing life span, according to a report by Dr. Hugh F. Henry, Union Carbide Nuclear Co. scientist at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The report, in the Journal of the American Medical Association (made public May 27), was based on a paper delivered in March by Dr. Marshall Bruncer, also of Union Carbide Nuclear Co. It cited experiments in which the longevity of animals exposed to low doses of radiation—even over long periods—was greater than that of unexposed animals.

The report said it did not conclude that "radiation is good for you," but it held that there was no justification for limiting the growth of the atomic energy field on the basis of the contention that all radiation was damaging. [See Vol. XX, p. 375G3-376A1]

OBITUARIES

Hilda Doolittle (H.D.), 75, U.S.-born poet, a leader of Imagist movement, author of verse tragedy "Hippolytus," editor of "The Egoist" magazine since 1914; Sept. 27 in Zurich of heart attack. [See Vol. XX, p. 154C2]

Monsignor Josef Groesz, 73, archbishop of Kalocsa, Hungary since 1943, chairman of Hungarian College of Bishops; death in Kalocsa of heart attack reported Oct. 3.

Groesz, convicted by the Communist government of Hungary in 1951 of conspiring to overthrow the régime with the aid of the U.S., was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment but was pardoned in 1955. He then became acting head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary (succeeding Cardinal Mindszenty, who had been jailed in 1949). In 1956 Groesz spoke against the anti-Communist revolt, pledged his devotion to the "People's Republic of Hungary" and promised to work to improve state relations. In 1959 he swore an oath of allegiance to the Communist régime and constitution. [See Vol. XIX, p. 387B2; XVII, 170C3]

Sir Sidney George Holland, 67, New Zealand prime minister 1949-57; Aug. 5 in Wellington.

Eero Saarinen, 51, Finnish-born U.S. modern architect (such buildings as U.S. embassies in London and Oslo, General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Mich., International Business Machines research center in Yorktown, N.Y., Dulles International Airport terminal in Washington, Trans World Airlines terminal at Idlewild Airport, N.Y.; Sept. 1 in Ann Arbor, Mich. following brain surgery.

SPORTS

Yanks Win World Series. The N.Y. Yankees (American League) won their 19th World Series by defeating the Cincinnati Reds (National League) 4 games to one Oct. 4-9.

N.Y.'s Whitey Ford, 32, set a World Series record by pitching 32 consecutive scoreless innings of series play before retiring in the 6th inning of the 4th game because of a toe injury. (The previous record of 29⅔ innings had been set by Babe Ruth in 1918.)

N.Y.'s Ralph Houk, 41, became the 3d manager to win the World Series in his first year as a manager in the majors. (The other 2: Buckey Harris with Washington in 1924; Eddie Dyer with St. Louis' Cardinals in 1946.) Total attendance was 223,247. The players' share of the $1,480,059.30 total receipts was $645,928.28. [See Vol. XX, p. 363C3]

Summaries game-by-game:

First game Oct. 4 at N.Y.'s Yankee Stadium (attendance 62,397):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Cinci.	0	2	0	O'Toole (l.), Brosnan	D. Johnson, Zimmerman
N.Y.	2	6	0	Ford (w.)	Howard

4th inning homers by Elston Howard and Moose Skowron accounted for N.Y.'s 2 runs.

2d game Oct. 5 in N.Y. (attendance 63,083):

Cinci.	6	9	0	Jay (w.)	Edwards
N.Y.	2	4	3	Terry (l.), Arroyo	Howard

Cincinnati took a 2-0 lead in the 4th as Gordy Coleman hit a home run and scored Frank Robinson, who had advanced to first on an error. A homer by Yogi Berra with Roger Maris on base tied the score for N.Y. in the 4th. Cincinnati's Elio Chacon scored from 3d on a passed ball in the 5th. Cincinnati's Wally Post doubled in the 6th and scored on John Edwards' single. Robinson scored in the 8th when pitcher Luis Arroyo fielded Coleman's bunt and threw it into right field. Edwards' double drove Post home from 3d.

3d game Oct. 7 at Cincinnati's Crossley Field (attendance 32,589):

N.Y.	3	6	1	Stafford, Daley, Arroyo (w).	Howard
Cinci.	2	8	0	Purkey (l).	Edwards

Cincinnati tallied its first run in the 3d inning as Frank Robinson's double scored Chacon from 3d base. Tony Kubek tied the game for N.Y. in the 7th by racing home from 2d on a single by Berra. Edwards doubled in the 7th for Cincinnati and scored on Kasko's single. John Blanchard, pinchhitting for pitcher Bud Daley in the 8th, hit a homer (the 10th pinch homer in World Series history) to tie the game for N.Y. Roger Maris' 9th inning homer won the game for N.Y.

4th game Oct. 8 in Cincinnati (attendance 32,589):

N.Y.	7	11	0	Ford (w.), Coates	Howard
Cinci.	0	5	1	O'Toole (l.) Brosnan, Henry	D. Johnson, Zimmerman

Singles by Maris and Tony Kubek in the 4th and 5th innings accounted for 2 N.Y. runs. Cletis Boyer's double scored Berra and Elston Howard in the 6th. In the 7th Maris and Bobby Richardson scored on Hector Lopez' single, Lopez scored on Skowron's single.

5th game Oct. 9 in Cincinnati (attendance 32,589):

N.Y.	13	15	3	Terry, Daley (w.)	Howard
Cinci.	5	11	1	Jay (l.), Maloney, K. Johnson, Henry, Jones, Purkey, Brosnan Hunt	Edwards

Home runs accounted for 10 of the game's 18 runs. N.Y.'s 5 runs in the first included a 2-run homer by John Blanchard. Robinson hit a 3-run homer for Cincinnati in the 4th. N.Y.'s 5 runs in the 4th included a 3-run homer by Lopez.